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ABSTRACT

This preliminary report ascertains trends in state funding in higher education based on questionnaire responses of 42 of the 50 states. A more complete analysis is expected to be available at a later date. Initial results indicate (1) total state revenue increased for a 5-year period, 1967-68 through 1971-73, by approximately 67%; (2) appropriation for education at all levels by these states did not rise as rapidly during that same period of time, increasing 59%; (3) education's share of total state revenue dropped from 53 to 51% despite an enrollment increase at the elementary-secondary level of 5%, and approximately a 1/3 increase in institutions of higher education; (4) public institutions increased these appropriations by 83% with an enrollment increase of 40% while the share of total state revenue rose slightly from 14 to 15%; and (5) the private institutions share increased better than 3 times which, when combined with an enrollment increase of less than 10%, resulted in an increase to .63% from .32% their share of total state revenue. (MJM)

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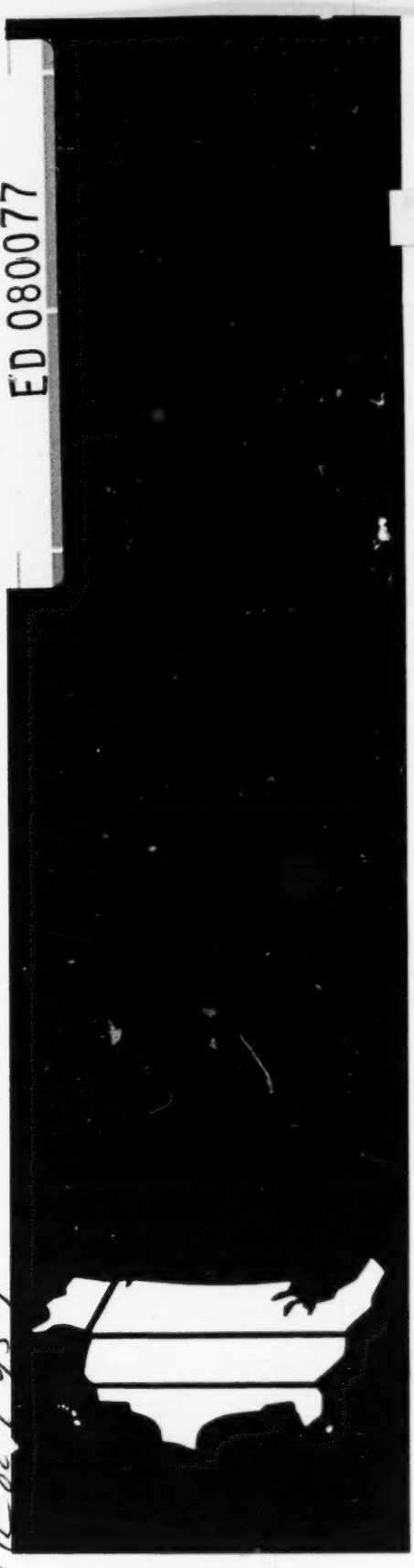

TRENDS IN STATE FUNDING IN HIGHER EDUCATION:
A Preliminary Report

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A REPORT OF THE
EDUCATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATES

In 1972 a study to ascertain trends in state funding in higher education was commenced by the staff of the Center for Research and Development in Higher Education (University of California, Berkeley), in cooperation with the Education Commission of the States (ECS) and the State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (SHEEO). Questionnaires were mailed to each state and by the end of November 1972 replies had been received from 42 of the 50 states. Although the data and analyses are initial and incomplete, ECS and the Center have had much interest expressed by state and national policymakers in receiving this preliminary material. Therefore Dr. Lyman A. Glenny, Director of the Center, and James R. Kidder, Associate Specialist, prepared this short article at the request of ECS and SHEEO. During the first 4-5 months of 1973, the data will be returned to the states for rechecking and addition of 1972-1973 fiscal data, and more complete analyses, together with tables, will be made available.

The report contained herein was tentatively scheduled to be published in the November 1972 issue of the ECS *Higher Education in the States.* However, the delay in obtaining the data from several states did not permit the Center to complete the report by the deadline and it was necessary to cancel that issue. The report is being published as a separate document to expedite distribution to interested persons.

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TRENDS IN STATE FUNDING OF HIGHER EDUCATION

As institutions of higher education find their enrollments rising and their costs skyrocketing, they have turned ever-increasingly to the public sector for funding. State financing of higher education, long a source of funds for public institutions, has become a source for the private sector as well, and the federal government is being encouraged to pump greater sums into all facets of higher education, both public and private. The increase in state financial assistance to higher education has seen a commensurate growth in state participation in the budgetary processes of institutions in the form of controls over the content of funded programs and conditions for their expenditure of funds. These controls have manifested themselves in program budget requirements, unit cost projections, cost benefit analyses, and in various forms of program-planning-budgeting systems. As legislatures are asked to allocate larger and larger amounts of public funds to higher education, they increase demands to know how these funds are being used.

Public commitment to financially support elementary and secondary education has been generally accepted in the 20th century, but as late as 1939-1940, close to half of the one and a half million students enrolled in American colleges were in private institutions. This distribution between the public and private colleges and universities has substantially shifted towards the public sector during the past 30 years as private institutions have found it difficult, if not impossible, to keep pace with the accelerating increase in the number of applicants seeking admission to some form of higher education. By the end of the last decade less than 30 per cent of the approximately seven million students were enrolled in private institutions. Moreover, private institutions accounted for only 19 per cent in the 15 leading industrial states and 13 per cent in the 13 Western states. Various projections indicate a continuing downward trend in the proportion of the total student population enrolled in private institutions.

These enrollment changes between the public and private sectors, as well as by type of institution, have also created shifts in funding patterns. An investigation into these changes at the state level is currently being conducted by the authors. Statewide higher education coordinating or governing boards (through the auspices of the national State Higher Education Executive Officers Association—SHEEO), were provided with a questionnaire covering the fiscal years 1962-1963 and 1967-1968 through 1971-1972 and state general revenue and appropriation data as well as enrollment data were obtained on a

sector basis by institutional type, i.e., advanced graduate and research universities, other universities and colleges, and two-year colleges, within each sector.

Data have been collected from 42 of the 50 states, edited, keypunched, and placed on tape for computer use. A program has been developed and a machine analysis completed of state funding patterns over various time frames: ten years (1962-1963 through 1971-1972); five years (1962-1963 through 1967-1968 and 1967-1968 through 1971-1972); and three years (1969-1970 through 1971-1972). The data are arrayed within these periods of time, as well as by each fiscal year, by the basic category in which it was collected, e.g., *Total State General Revenue, Total State Appropriations for all Education*, and *Total State Appropriations for Institutions of Higher Education.* The array emphasizes differentiation by sector and by type of institution and is stratified nationally by state, by region (East, South, Central, and West), by subregion, and by type of statewide board. Tables compare, within the specified time frames, gross figures, percentage changes, and various ratios not only within the area of appropriations and the area of enrollments, but between them as well. Data which were either omitted or incomplete are carried as empty cells and are excluded from calculations, while data which had a true value of zero are shown as "0" and included in all calculations.

The authors are revealing in this short article only a few findings based upon initial and incomplete analyses. Nevertheless, the interest expressed by state and national policymakers in this study induced them to provide early results as quickly as possible. More intensive and critical analyses will follow as 1972 date are added and all data validated. The text furnishes only a few of the comparisons which may be drawn from the tables.

During the five-year period 1967-1968 through 1971-1972, total state revenue* increased, for the 42 reporting states, by approximately 67 per cent (Table I), although, of course, much of this increase can be attributed directly to inflation. Appropriations for education at all levels by these states did not, however, rise as rapidly during that same period of time, increasing 59 per cent (Table II). Education's share of total state revenue dropped from 53 per cent to 51 per cent (Table III) despite an enrollment increase at the elementary-secondary level of 5 per cent, and approximately a one-third increase in institutions of higher education.

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*Defined as that portion of total state revenue whose disposition and use is not restricted by statute, except that state-restricted funds for education were included and funds for capital projects excluded. Funds generated by institutions of higher education, including tuition, fees, royalties, patents, auxiliary enterprises, etc., were omitted in order to reflect only state-generated funds and restricted funds for education.

Table I

TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE

(percentage change from one year to the next)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1962-71	1962-67	1967-71
Regions: East	20%	15%	14%	7%	188%	73%	67%
South	15	17	9	13	183	70	66
Central	26	10	24	10	205	53	92
West	11	8	8	14	166	80	48
United States	18	13	14	10	184	70	67

Table II

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALL EDUCATION

(percentage change from one year to the next)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1962-71	1962-67	1967-71
Regions: East	19%	13%	10%	6%	93%	87%	57%
South	20	12	12	7	176	71	62
Central	29	11	17	10	194	57	86
West	9	14	7	4	135	71	38
United States	19	12	11	7	176	72	59

Institutions of higher education, however, do not seem to have fared badly as their appropriations increased by 87 per cent (Table IV).

Table IV

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(percentage change from one year to the next)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1962-71	1962-67	1967-71
Regions: East	23%	23%	15%	8%	384%	163%	84%
South	26	16	17	11	314	117	90
Central	42	12	17	11	284	86	106
West	17	19	11	8	243	102	67
United States	27	17	15	10	300	113	87

This represented an increase in their share of total state appropriations from 14 per cent to 16 per cent (Table V), and an increase from 27 per cent to 31 per cent of their share of the total state appropriations to all education (Table VI).

Table III

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALL EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE

	1962	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
ALABAMA	78%	83%	83%	81%	80%	79%
ARIZONA	55	66	66	74	69	72
ARKANSAS	57	67	66	65	64	60
CALIFORNIA	62	53	52	55	55	46
COLORADO	54	55	53	51	57	64
CONNECTICUT	30	42	38	37	34	32
FLORIDA	66	69	80	75	76	68
GEORGIA		61	64	66	64	64
HAWAII	41	48	46	46	44	49
ILLINOIS	44	53	53	50	45	48
INDIANA	73	68	76	72	62	68
IOWA	41	45	51	51	52	52
KANSAS	52	64	64	63	63	61
KENTUCKY	61	65	66	64	67	69
LOUISIANA	93	90	84	84	100[15]	85
MAINE	36	40	47	43	46	43
MARYLAND	59	54	52	48	52	47
MASSACHUSETTS						
MICHIGAN		34	33	36	36	34
MISSISSIPPI	70		64	46	49	63
MISSOURI			58	58	57	57
NEBRASKA	22	17	29	35	32	30
NEVADA	71	74	65	69	65	69
NEW JERSEY	22	27	30	29	30	28
NEW MEXICO			73	74	73	71
NEW YORK	48	49	50	47	45	46
NORTH CAROLINA	64	62	61	62	62	64
NORTH DAKOTA	70	54	60	60	54	54
OHIO	47	51	51	52	50	50
OKLAHOMA	71	67	67	68	68	71
OREGON	59	59	59	56	56	58

Table III Continued

	1962	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
PENNSYLVANIA	46 %	51 %	47 %	52 %	51%	51%
RHODE ISLAND	28	34	32	35	38	48
SOUTH CAROLINA	59	61	59	60	56	55
SOUTH DAKOTA	38	57	52	54	49	52
TENNESSEE	78	79	80	76	79	78
TEXAS						
UTAH	64	58	61	55	58	60
VERMONT	39	42	52	52	45	46
VIRGINIA	63	71	92	73	73	69
WASHINGTON		62	61	68	64	64
WEST VIRGINIA	56	48	53	55	59	51

Table III continued on Page 6.

Table III, continued

	1962	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
WEST [1]	61% (7) [14]	55% (8)	55% (9)	58% (9)	57% (9)	52% (9)
CENTRAL [2]	50 (9)	48 (10)	49 (11)	50 (11)	47 (11)	47 (11)
SOUTH [3]	67 (12)	67 (12)	70 (13)	67 (13)	68 (13)	65 (13)
EAST [4]	42 (7)	45 (7)	45 (7)	44 (7)	43 (7)	43 (7)
NORTHEAST [5]	31 (4)	40 (4)	39 (4)	38 (4)	37 (4)	37 (4)
MID-ATLANTIC [6]	43 (3)	46 (3)	46 (3)	45 (3)	44 (3)	43 (3)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL [7]	50 (3)	47 (4)	48 (4)	48 (4)	45 (4)	45 (4)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL [8]	43 (5)	48 (5)	53 (6)	54 (6)	53 (6)	52 (6)
SOUTH ATLANTIC [9]	62 (6)	62 (7)	67 (7)	64 (7)	64 (7)	61 (7)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL [10]	71 (4)	75 (3)	74 (4)	70 (4)	72 (4)	73 (4)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL [11]	80 (3)	80 (3)	76 (3)	76 (3)	83 (3)	76 (3)
MOUNTAIN [12]	59 (4)	60 (4)	62 (5)	63 (5)	64 (5)	67 (5)
PACIFIC [13]	61 (3)	55 (4)	53 (4)	57 (4)	56 (4)	49 (4)
UNITED STATES	53 (35)	53 (37)	54 (40)	53 (40)	52 (40)	51 (40)

Footnotes on Page 7.

[1]Alaska,* Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho,* Montana,* Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming*

[2]Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota,* Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin*

[3]Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware,* Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia

[4] Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire,* New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont

[5] Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire,* Rhode Island, Vermont

[6]New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania

[7] Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin*

[8]Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota,* Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

[9]Delaware,* Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia

[10]Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee

[11]Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

[12]Arizona, Colorado, Idaho,* Montana,* Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming*

[13]Alaska,* California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

[14]Number of states that responded for that particular year

[15]Computations checked and correct; original data checked and suspect.

*Nonrespondent

Table V

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE

	1962	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
ALABAMA	12%	19%	19%	18%	18%	21%
ARIZONA	16	25	27	23	25	27
ARKANSAS	14	17	17	17	18	17
CALIFORNIA	16	15	16	19	20	17
COLORADO	21	23	25	25	26	30
CONNECTICUT	6	12	11	12	11	10
FLORIDA	14	20	18	19	21	19
GEORGIA	9	8	12	12	13	14
HAWAII	8	11	10	12	12	14
ILLINOIS	16	21	23	21	17	18
INDIANA	20	19	22	21	20	21
IOWA	21	24	21	21	22	22
KANSAS	21	23	23	25	23	23
KENTUCKY	10	17	18	17	18	19
LOUISIANA	15	19	18	18	23	19
MAINE						
MARYLAND	18	16	17	17	16	18
MASSACHUSETTS						
MICHIGAN		14	13	14	14	13
MISSISSIPPI						
MISSOURI			18	19	20	20
NEBRASKA	22	17	16	19	19	18
NEVADA	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
NEW JERSEY	4	6	5	6	6	6
NEW MEXICO			15	16	16	17
NEW YORK	8	12	11	12	13	13
NORTH CAROLINA	7	12	13	15	15	17
NORTH DAKOTA	25	24	28	28	25	25
OHIO	9	11	14	15	16	16
OKLAHOMA	29	28	30	25	26	29
OREGON	20	29	29	28	28	29

Table V, continued

	1962	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
PENNSYLVANIA	5%	9%	12%	13%	13%	12%
RHODE ISLAND	1	1	1	1	1	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	7	10	10	10	11	12
SOUTH DAKOTA	26	35	32	34	29	29
TENNESSEE	12	17	19	19	19	19
TEXAS						
UTAH	11	16	17	15	16	17
VERMONT	13	13	15	16	12	13
VIRGINIA	14	19	24	19	20	19
WASHINGTON		19	19	23	21	21
WEST VIRGINIA	14	13	16	17	16	15

Table V continued on Page 10

Table V continued

	1962	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
WEST*	16 % (7)[14]	17 % (8)	18% (9)	19 % (9)	20% (9)	19% (9)
CENTRAL*	16 (9)	17 (10)	18 (11)	18 (11)	17 (11)	17 (11)
SOUTH*	12 (12)	16 (12)	16 (12)	17 (12)	17 (12)	17 (12)
EAST*	7 (6)	10 (6)	10 (6)	11 (6)	11 (6)	11 (6)
NORTHEAST*	5 (3)	9 (3)	9 (3)	10 (3)	9 (3)	9 (3)
MID-ATLANTIC*	7 (3)	10 (3)	10 (3)	11 (3)	11 (3)	11 (3)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL*	14 (3)	16 (4)	17 (4)	17 (4)	16 (4)	16 (4)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL*	22 (5)	23 (5)	20 (6)	21 (6)	21 (6)	21 (6)
SOUTH ATLANTIC*	11 (7)	14 (7)	16 (7)	16 (7)	16 (7)	17 (7)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL*	11 (3)	18 (3)	18 (3)	18 (3)	18 (3)	20 (3)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL*	18 (3)	20 (3)	20 (3)	19 (3)	22 (3)	20 (3)
MOUNTAIN*	15 (4)	20 (4)	20 (5)	19 (5)	20 (5)	22 (5)
PACIFIC*	16 (3)	16 (4)	17 (4)	20 (4)	20 (4)	18 (4)
UNITED STATES	12 (31)	14 (36)	15 (38)	16 (38)	16 (38)	16 (38)

*See numbers 1-14 on page 7.

Table VI

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALL EDUCATION

	1962	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
ALABAMA	16%	23%	22%	22%	22%	26%
ARIZONA	29	38	41	31	36	37
ARKANSAS	25	25	26	26	27	28
CALIFORNIA	25	28	32	34	36	38
COLORADO	39	43	46	48	46	47
CONNECTICUT	19	29	30	32	33	33
FLORIDA	21	29	23	26	27	28
GEORGIA		13	18	18	20	21
HAWAII	19	23	22	26	27	29
ILLINOIS	36	41	43	43	39	38
INDIANA	27	28	28	29	32	32
IOWA	51	54	41	41	42	42
KANSAS	41	35	36	39	36	38
KENTUCKY	16	27	27	27	26	28
LOUISIANA	16	21	22	21	23	22
MAINE						
MARYLAND	30	30	32	35	32	38
MASSACHUSETTS						
MICHIGAN	26	41	40	40	38	39
MISSISSIPPI						
MISSOURI			31	33	35	34
NEBRASKA	100[15]	100[15]	56	54	58	61
NEVADA	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
NEW JERSEY	20	22	18	20	21	23
NEW MEXICO			21	21	22	23
NEW YORK	17	24	23	26	28	29
NORTH CAROLINA	11	20	22	24	24	27
NORTH DAKOTA	36	45	47	46	47	47
OHIO	18	21	27	29	31	31
OKLAHOMA	40	42	44	37	39	40
OREGON	34	49	49	50	50	49

Table VI, continued

	1962	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
PENNSYLVANIA	11%	18%	25%	25%	24%	22%
RHODE ISLAND	3	3	2	2	2	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	16	16	18	19	21
SOUTH DAKOTA	68	61	62	62	58	5
TENNESSEE	16	21	23	25	24	25
TEXAS						
UTAH	17	29	28	27	28	28
VERMONT	32	30	29	31	27	28
VIRGINIA	22	27	26	26	27	28
WASHINGTON		31	31	33	33	33
WEST VIRGINIA	25	27	29	30	27	28

Table VI continued on Page 13.

See footnote 15, page 7.

Table VI continued

	1962	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
WEST*	26% (7) [14]	30% (8)	32% (9)	34% (9)	35% (9)	36% (9)
CENTRAL*	31 (10)	36 (10)	36 (11)	37 (11)	37 (11)	37 (11)
SOUTH*	18 (11)	23 (12)	23 (12)	25 (12)	25 (12)	27 (12)
EAST*	16 (6)	22 (6)	23 (6)	25 (6)	26 (6)	26 (6)
NORTHEAST*	17 (3)	24 (3)	25 (3)	26 (3)	26 (3)	25 (3)
MID-ATLANTIC*	16 (3)	22 (3)	23 (3)	25 (3)	26 (3)	26 (3)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL*	27 (4)	34 (4)	35 (4)	36 (4)	36 (4)	36 (4)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL*	51 (5)	48 (5)	38 (6)	39 (6)	40 (6)	41 (6)
SOUTH ATLANTIC*	19 (6)	23 (7)	23 (7)	25 (7)	26 (7)	27 (7)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL*	16 (3)	24 (3)	24 (3)	24 (3)	24 (3)	26 (3)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL*	22 (3)	26 (3)	26 (3)	26 (3)	27 (3)	27 (3)
MOUNTAIN*	25 (4)	33 (4)	32 (5)	30 (5)	32 (5)	33 (5)
PACIFIC*	26 (3)	30 (4)	32 (4)	34 (4)	36 (4)	37 (4)
UNITED STATES	22 (34)	27 (36)	28 (38)	29 (38)	30 (38)	31 (38)

*See numbers 1-14 on page 7.

The sector breakdowns show that public institutions increased their appropriations by 83 per cent (Table VII), with an enrollment increase of 40 per cent (Table VIII), while their share of total state revenue rose slightly from 14 per cent to 15 per cent (Table IX).

Table VII

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(percentage change from one year to the next)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1962-71	1962-67	1967-71
Regions: East	24%	20%	17%	6%	407%	182%	80%
South	21	17	17	14	319	124	87
Central	10	11	15	10	260	83	97
West	18	18	12	8	240	99	67
United States	26	16	15	9	295	111	83

Table VIII

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

(percentage change from one year to the next)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1962-71	1962-67	1967-71
Regions: East	12%	10%	14%	9%	176%	81%	53%
South	10	8	9	8	157	84	39
Central	12	9	8	4	147	84	37
West	10	9	10	4	135	72	37
United States	11	9	10	7	152	80	40

Table IX

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE

	1962	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Regions: East	5%	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%
South	11	15	15	15	16	17
Central	16	17	18	18	17	17
West	14	15	16	18	18	17
United States	11	14	14	15	15	15

The private institutions' share increased better than three times (on the basis of 29 reporting states and from a small base) (Table X), which when combined with an enrollment increase of less than 10 per cent (Table XI), resulted in an increase to .63 per cent from .32 per cent their share of total state revenue (Table XII).

Table X

*TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

(percentage change from one year to the next)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1962-71	1962-67	1967-71
Regions: East	47%	84%	14%	21%	420%	39%	275%
South	42	23	30	34	319	39	202
Central	120	51	49	27	27x	367	526
West	79	40	17	28	683	122	253
United States	62	70	22	23	568	63	314

Table XI

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION

(percentage change from one year to the next)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1962-71	1962-67	1967-71
Regions: East	4%	2%	1%	2%	40%	29%	8%
South	1	-1	0	3	27	23	3
Central	1	-1	-1	-1	20	24	-2
West	8	19	5	-5	40	10	28
United States	3	2	1	0	32	24	6

Table XII

TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE

	1962	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Regions: East	.72%	.58%	.72%	1.16%	1.17%	1.36%
South	.07	.06	.07	.07	.09	.11
Central	.12	.21	.33	.46	.54	.62
West	.07	.08	.13	.17	.16	.18
United States	.32	.28	.37	.56	.58	.63

*See Table XII; total amount in most cases is less than 1 per cent of the total state general revenue.

In interpreting data comparisons between tables (e.g., VII on appropriation increases and IX on enrollment increases), the reader should be aware that no correction has been made for inflation which, if made, would greatly reduce the real increases in appropriations and state revenues.

Some interesting questions begin to emerge from the data. For example: (1) have state funding shifts followed federal shifts or has one moved in to fill the void left by the other; (2) have enrollment shifts resulted in comparable appropriation shifts; and (3) does a major change in an appropriation level signify a lessening of a commitment to that sector or institutional type, or is it merely the movement of financial support to an area less capable of generating sources of support? How have appropriations per student fared both in higher and elementary-secondary education? Have actual expenditures per student varied as a result of variance in state funding?

Our present intent is to ask our informants to recheck the data with which they supplied us, fill in missing data, and update all data to include the 1972-1973 fiscal year. Having purified to some extent the basic data and having obtained agreement upon our editing practices, the data bank can then be analyzed with refinements of the present program, and tables generated with data as current as the present fiscal year. Analyses may then be made of the data to determine the trends and patterns to be found in state support of all education and of higher education, as well as some of the relationships between enrollment shifts and state appropriation shifts—not only between the public and private sectors and institutional types, but nationally, by state, and by a number of interesting geographical, economic, and social breakdowns.